**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

**This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:**

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. -18. (canceled).

19. (currently amended): A method of manufacturing an image display device which comprises an image display panel having one or more image display cells isolated from each other by partition walls, in which two kinds of liquid powders composed of a solid material stably floating as a dispersoid in a gas and exhibiting a high fluidity in an aerosol state, having a pale bright color ~~(e.g. white color)~~ and a deep dark color ~~(e.g. black color)~~ and having different charge characteristics, or, two kinds of particles having a pale bright color ~~(e.g. white color)~~ and a deep dark color ~~(e.g. black color)~~ and having different charge characteristics, are sealed between a transparent substrate and an opposed substrate, and, in which the liquid powders or the particles, to which an electrostatic field produced by a pair of electrodes having different potentials is applied, are made to fly and move so as to display a monotone image, ~~characterized in that~~wherein the ~~improvement further~~method comprises:

~~a filling step for~~ filling ~~a predetermined~~an amount of the liquid powders or the particles in spaces constituting the image display cells isolated by the partition walls;

~~a removing step for~~ removing unnecessary liquid powders or unnecessary particles remaining on the partition walls in the filling ~~step~~;

~~a substrate stacking step for~~ stacking the transparent substrate and the opposed substrate via the partition walls and applying a sealing agent at a peripheral portion of the substrate so as to make an atmosphere between the transparent substrate and the opposed substrate uniform; and

~~an electrode adhering step for~~ connecting a circuit for displaying the image to the electrode so as to form a module.

20. (currently amended): A method of manufacturing an image display device which comprises an image display panel having one or more image display cells isolated from each other by partition walls, in which two kinds of liquid powders composed of a solid material stably floating as a dispersoid in a gas and exhibiting a high fluidity in an aerosol state, having a ~~predetermined~~ color other than white color and a black color and having different charge characteristics, or, two kinds of particles having a ~~predetermined~~ color other than white color and a black color and having different charge characteristics, are sealed between a transparent substrate and an opposed substrate, and, in which the liquid powders or the particles, to which an electrostatic field produced by a pair of electrodes having different potentials is applied, are made to fly and move so as to display a color image, wherein ~~characterized in that~~ the ~~improvement further~~ method comprises:

~~a filling step for~~ filling ~~a predetermined~~an amount of the liquid powders or the particles in spaces constituting the image display cells isolated by the partition walls;

~~a removing step for~~ removing unnecessary liquid powders or unnecessary particles remaining on the partition walls in the filling ~~step~~;

~~a substrate stacking step for~~ stacking the transparent substrate and the opposed substrate via the partition walls and applying a sealing agent at a peripheral portion of the substrate so as to make an atmosphere between the transparent substrate and the opposed substrate uniform; and

~~an electrode adhering step for~~ connecting a circuit for displaying the image to the electrode so as to form a module.

21. (currently amended): A method of manufacturing an image display device which comprises an image display panel having one or more image display cells isolated from each other by partition walls, in which two kinds of liquid powders composed of a solid material stably floating as a dispersoid in a gas and exhibiting a high fluidity in an aerosol state, having a white color and a black color and having different charge characteristics, or, two kinds of particles having a white color and a black color and having different charge characteristics, are sealed between a transparent substrate and an opposed substrate, and, in which the liquid powders or the particles, to which an electrostatic field produced by a pair of electrodes having different potentials is applied, are made to fly and move so as to display a color image via a color filter provided to the transparent substrate constituting a front panel, ~~characterized in that~~wherein the ~~improvement~~method ~~further~~ comprises:

~~a filling step for~~ filling ~~a predetermined~~an amount of the liquid powders or the particles in spaces constituting the image display cells isolated by the partition walls;

~~a removing step for~~ removing unnecessary liquid powders or unnecessary particles remaining on the partition walls in the filling step;

~~a substrate stacking step for~~ stacking the transparent substrate and the opposed substrate via the partition walls and applying a sealing agent at a peripheral portion of the substrate so as to make an atmosphere between the transparent substrate and the opposed substrate uniform; and

~~an electrode adhering step for~~ connecting a circuit for displaying the image to the electrode so as to form a module.

22. (currently amended): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 19, wherein an apparent volume in a maximum floating state of the liquid powders is two times or more than that in ~~none floating~~non-floating state.

23. (currently amended): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 19, wherein a time change of ~~the~~ an apparent volume of the liquid powders satisfies the following formula:

$V_{10}/V_5 > 0.8$;

~~here~~wherein, $V_5$ indicates the apparent volume ($cm^3$) of the liquid powders after 5 minutes from the maximum floating state; and $V_{10}$ indicates the apparent volume ($cm^3$) of the liquid powders after 10 minutes from the maximum floating state.

24. (previously presented): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 19, wherein an average particle diameter d(0.5) of a particle component constituting the liquid powders is 0.1 - 20 μm.

25. (previously presented): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 19, wherein an average particle diameter of the particles is 0.1 - 50 μm.

26. (previously presented): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 19, wherein a difference between surface charge densities of the two kinds of particles measured by utilizing same carrier and in accordance with a blow-off method is 5 $\mu C/m^2$ -150 $\mu C/m^2$ in an absolute value.

27. (previously presented): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 19, wherein the particles are particles in which the maximum surface potential, in the case that the surface of particles is charged by a generation of Corona discharge

caused by applying a voltage of 8 KV to a Corona discharge device deployed at a distance of 1 mm from the surface, is 300 V or greater at 0.3 second after the discharge.

28. (currently amended): An image display device ~~characterized in that the improvement is~~ manufactured according to the method of manufacturing ~~the image display device~~ set forth in claim 19.

29. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 20, wherein an apparent volume in a maximum floating state of the liquid powders is two times or more than that in non-floating state.

30. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 20, wherein a time change of an apparent volume of the liquid powders satisfies the following formula:

$V_{10}/V_5 > 0.8$;

wherein, $V_5$ indicates the apparent volume ($cm^3$) of the liquid powders after 5 minutes from the maximum floating state; and $V_{10}$ indicates the apparent volume ($cm^3$) of the liquid powders after 10 minutes from the maximum floating state.

31. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 20, wherein an average particle diameter d(0.5) of a particle component constituting the liquid powders is 0.1 - 20 μm.

32. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 20, wherein an average particle diameter of the particles is 0.1 - 50 μm.

33. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 20, wherein a difference between surface charge densities of the two kinds of particles measured by

utilizing same carrier and in accordance with a blow-off method is 5 $\mu C/m^2$ -150 $\mu C/m^2$ in an absolute value.

34. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 20, wherein the particles are particles in which the maximum surface potential, in the case that the surface of particles is charged by a generation of Corona discharge caused by applying a voltage of 8 KV to a Corona discharge device deployed at a distance of 1 mm from the surface, is 300 V or greater at 0.3 second after the discharge.

35. (new): An image display device manufactured according to the method of manufacturing set forth in claim 20.

36. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 21, wherein an apparent volume in a maximum floating state of the liquid powders is two times or more than that in non-floating state.

37. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 21, wherein a time change of an apparent volume of the liquid powders satisfies the following formula:

$V_{10}/V_5 > 0.8$;

wherein, $V_5$ indicates the apparent volume ($cm^3$) of the liquid powders after 5 minutes from the maximum floating state; and $V_{10}$ indicates the apparent volume ($cm^3$) of the liquid powders after 10 minutes from the maximum floating state.

38. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 21, wherein an average particle diameter d(0.5) of a particle component constituting the liquid powders is 0.1 - 20 $\mu m$.

39. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 21, wherein an average particle diameter of the particles is 0.1 - 50 μm.

40. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 21, wherein a difference between surface charge densities of the two kinds of particles measured by utilizing same carrier and in accordance with a blow-off method is 5 $\mu C/m^2$ -150 $\mu C/m^2$ in an absolute value.

41. (new): The method of manufacturing the image display device according to claim 21, wherein the particles are particles in which the maximum surface potential, in the case that the surface of particles is charged by a generation of Corona discharge caused by applying a voltage of 8 KV to a Corona discharge device deployed at a distance of 1 mm from the surface, is 300 V or greater at 0.3 second after the discharge.

42. (new): An image display device manufactured according to the method of manufacturing set forth in claim 21.